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8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
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11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 10 "
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2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
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1917

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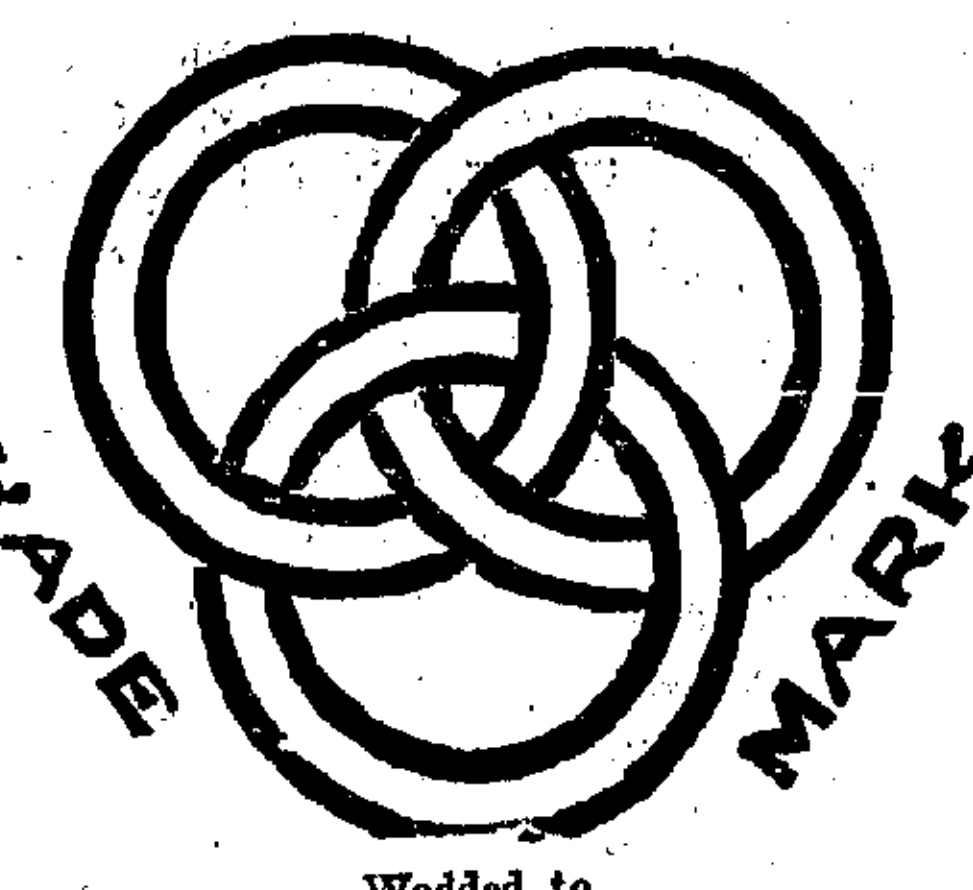
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PAUL DUFALT. A DELIGHTFUL TENOR.

If Hongkong does not supply a full "house" for each of Mr. Paul Dufalt's concerts then the verdict must be given that the Colony is sadly lacking in appreciation of high-class music. Rarely has such a perfect light tenor voice been heard in the Colony, and Hongkong has been visited, if at rare intervals, by some notable vocalists. Paul Dufalt lives with his songs; he passes through all the musical emotions they contain; his rich voice expresses that which he feels. Like Jean de Reske's, Dufalt's tempered voice is capable of an infinite variety of shading, and at all times it is rich and warm in colour. These qualities were always evident in his various renderings last evening; and the general result was an unqualified success. Dufalt was first heard in the aria from Verdi's "Aida," "Celeste Aida." This was followed by a group of songs, (a) "Bent Song" (Ware); (b) "Au Pays" (Holmes), and "Lorraine" (Sanderson). "Au Pays" reached the "house" in a remarkable manner. It has been described as the "tragedy of a lifetime compressed into a few lines of music," and Dufalt infused a wonderful amount of deep and passionate, yet "withal delicate, feeling into the melody. The singer again introduced much that was dramatic in "How's my boy" one of another group of three songs, in which the vocalist has to live his song if real success is to be attained. Dufalt attained this success.

In his duets with Miss Bindley, also, the famous tenor retained the high favour of the audience. If Dufalt was the solo entertainer no audience, if it were really, musically inclined, could tire of listening. He is, however, assisted by two very able entertainers in Miss Pauline Bindley, a soprano of much merit, and Mr. Ernest Empson, a pianist, who, like Dufalt in his singing, puts soul into his playing. Miss Bindley was heard to much advantage in the ever-popular operatic selection "Caro Nome," from "Regina." Dufalt was also groups of English songs, her sweet voice and dainty treatment of her numbers being delightful. Mr. Empson's piano selections included the Chopin Polonaise, in "A" Major, and "Hark hark, the lark" (Schubert-Liszt). He attained a high level of excellence in each number, and proved himself a very worthy assistant of the famous tenor. Needless to say, all three artists were warmly applauded by the fairly large audience, and the measure of success achieved augurs well for the next two concerts, which take place on Thursday and Saturday evenings, with a complete change of programme for each concert. Wednesday evening's programme will be found in our advertising columns.

H.E. the Governor and Lady May were among those present last night, and were accompanied by Mrs. Sandeman.

SERVICE SMOKING CONCERT.

An enjoyable evening was spent in the Royal Artillery Theatre on Monday evening, when the members of the Army Service Corps and the Army Ordnance Corps gave a smoking concert to welcome the new drafts from home. There was a large attendance and plenty of talent. Amongst the guests were Major Robertson, A.O.C., and Captain Milner-Jones, A.S.C. The following contributed to the programme:—Corpl. Wood, A.O.C., Sergt. Mallam, K.S.L.I., Mr. Crocker, R.N., Corpl. Greenfield, A.O.C., Pte. Hearne, A.O.C., Sergt. Lyth, A.S.C., Corpl. Meades, A.O.C., Sergt. Davis, R.A., Corpl. Frost, A.S.C., S.-Cdr. Brand, A.O.C., Corpl. Ramsquill, B.E., and members of the crew of a ship in port. Special mention should be made of Corpl. Frost, who, attired as Charlie Chaplin, kept the company highly amused. Pte. Hearne, A.O.C., and Pte. Broadhurst, K.S.L.I., made efficient accompanists. Sergt. Major Harrow, A.S.C., who occupied the chair, thanked the officers for attending and mentioned that the excellent arrangements were largely due to the efforts of S. Sergt. Richards, A.O.C., and Sergt. Roberts, A.S.C. Major Robertson and Captain Milner Jones suitably responded. The thanks of the detachments A.S.C. and A.O.C. are due to the local Service Entertainment Fund for kindly giving a grant towards the expenses.

CANTON NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 3rd.

CINEMATOGRAPH TAXES.

Owing to the recent increase of cinematographs in this city, the Financial Bureau has fixed the monthly tax on each cinematograph at one hundred dollars.

JUNK SERVICE.

The Chief of the Water Police has warned the junks plying between Canton and country places not to sail at night-time if they wish to avoid piracy. The chief reason for this notification is that the gunboats cannot accord them protection except in day-time.

GENERAL LUK WING-TING'S ITINERARY.

The local Government has received a telegram from General Luk Wing-ting announcing that he arrived safely at Peking on the 24th of March and will return to Canton in the middle of this month. He has interviewed the Premier, the Premier and some other prominent officials with regard to important political questions in Canton.

TREATMENT OF GERMANS IN CANTON.

The Civil Governor Chu has instructed all Post and Telegraph Offices to examine carefully all German correspondence. It is reported that there are still some junks which fly German flags while they carry German goods between inland places. The local Governors have therefore instructed the Chief of Water Police to despatch gunboats to various places in order to stop this practice.

The local Government has received a telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking announcing that, with the exception of the Consul, who must leave the city, any Germans who desire to remain in China may do so providing they register their names, occupations, and ages. The Superintendent of Foreign Affairs in Canton is instructed to give strict attention to this matter and to submit a list of such persons to Peking.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE SCHOOL.

Thursday, April 5th—Class X (Inspector Gerrard).

Wednesday, April 11th—Class XI (Inspector Gerrard).

Thursday, April 12th—Class X (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, April 13th—Class IX (Inspector Kerr).

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.

Tuesday, April 10th—Whole of No. 2 Company, under Chief Inspector Lammer and O.C. Company.

Wednesday, April 11th—Whole of No. 1 Company, under Chief Inspector Lammer and O.C. Platoon.

Thursday, April 12th—Whole of No. 3 Company, under Chief Inspector Lammer and O.C. Company.

WARNING OFFICERS.

All Warning Officers, except of Mounted Police, will meet at the D.S.P.'s office on Thursday at 5.45 p.m. Uniform optional.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (E.).

April 3rd, 1917.

RE-ENTER MAXIMILIAN HARDEN.

Although his weekly review, the *Zukunft*, manifests a somewhat chastened spirit, Maximilian Harden himself remains unmuzzled. He made a stirring appeal recently to the members of the Socialist Workers' Society of Munich, but it is significant that no Munich paper was permitted to report it. The extract appended comes through a Danish Socialist source:—

"The fact should be better brought home to our people that although the German armies have conquered territory in Belgium, Serbia, France, Montenegro, Roumania, and Russia, the armies of those countries have not been annihilated, nor have the leading Powers been defeated."

"With regard to the end of the war, the victory of Germany and her allies is a consummation hardly to be desired, both for the sake of humanity and for the welfare of future generations of Germans, because in that event the 800,000,000 inhabitants of the enemy countries and their colonies which are at present opposing us would remain in coalition against us precisely because of their defeat."

"There would then seem to be but one reasonable and logical way out of this fearful tumult and massacre, but one solution to it all—"

"ment among all the belligerents as to the most important question."

"There is, however, one thing to be feared, and which should be avoided almost at any cost—the sinister intervention of the United States in the affairs of Europe."

When Admiral von Hintze went on board the *Zembrandt*, the Chinese official in charge of the embarkation asked for a letter as evidence that he had been sent out of the country. And says the *N.-Y. Daily News* the letter that the German ex-Minister gave was in English.

NIGHT FIGHTING AT SEA.

THE TRUE TALE OF A DESTROYER.

(BY JACKSTAFF.)

The following description, by one who has been through it, gives a vivid picture of what night fighting in a destroyer is like. Such events are among the most thrilling episodes of the war, though the laconic official statements which convey news of them are usually as dry as a mouthful of sawdust.

"We were spinning along," says the narrator, "in darkness so dense that one felt it would be possible to dig it away in chunks. A really dark night at sea, and a foggy day at sea are two things of which only those who have experienced them can absolutely nothing, but we felt plenty, and most of all the biting east wind which swept our decks as though the Weather Clerk were moving across them with a keenly tempered scythe. Rain and flying spray beat upon us fiercely. From the way these battered on our oilskins and out into our faces one might have imagined that volleys of buckshot were being fired at us from short range."

"Underfoot every place was so slippery that it was difficult to keep foothold, and if one lost this there was a chance of being washed overboard like a stick of wood, as these waves were breaking over our boat just then. And it was cold. Balaclava helmets, sou'-westers, oilskins, sea boots, and thick clothing, couldn't keep us warm, neither could they keep us dry. We just had to hang on, get wet through and freeze. It is not often that I envy the fellows doing the Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego business in our engine-room and boiler, but I did that night, for they were at least warm. In fact, while we were deck were half-naked and nearly melting below, we often thought that way in a destroyer."

But a long time we weathered it in this fashion, and it seemed that once again we should get through the night without meeting anything worse than a chilly drizzling. The one redeeming feature of these midnight cruises is the possibility of these things, for you never know what you are going to meet with. If it's a mine, so much the worse; if it's an enemy, so much the better, for you can then set about doing the job a sailor's paid for—and that is wallowing the foe wherever you find him."

TUMBLING INTO ACTION.

"Knowing that whatever comes will come without warning, you always keep on the top line ready to act immediately. Well for us that we were so; for we just tumbled into action. I don't know a better way of expressing what occurred. We could not actually see them, but by the sort of instinct which destroyer crews acquire by long practice and guessed rather than discerned the faint loom of a hull in the darkness."

"Promptly we challenged; the reply was unsatisfactory, and instantly the 'scrap' began. There was no preliminary feinting. Blow was spoken. Knowing that we must be hostile, there existed no need for the enemy to speak before he struck. And he didn't; he let fly at us instantly."

"The first blow often counts heavily, and the enemy wisely tried to get it in. One well-placed salvo is usually as much as a destroyer can stand. Nine times out of ten it will put her out of action. But shooting in the dark means shooting at random to some extent. And the difficulties of it are increased by the fact that both shooter and shot continue moving at high speed. To slow down would be fatal. In these circumstances one may have the bad luck to catch a salvo or one may have the good luck to miss it. Good luck came our way. Enemy projectiles went over us and fell astern, but none of them hit us. Our own guns, of course, weren't idle. They began yapping practically as soon as the enemy's did. I say 'yap' because that word best describes the noise a destroyer's quick-firing make. It's a sort of sharp, ear-splitting detonation which pierces right through one's head. All around us this noise was now going on. We could see the gun-flashes both from our line and the enemy's making bright yellow rents in the black curtain of the night, then suddenly disappearing. Now and again the beam of a searchlight would cut a broad, bright swathe through the darkness. Instantly many guns would be turned upon any object which the light revealed."

"Searchlights, however, cannot be used too much, for the reason that they give a vessel's position away, and an enemy always fires at them promptly. It's often the best target he can find. While the enemy and ourselves were thus slamming away at each other the elements continued their war as well. The seas still washed us down, the wind drove the rain and sleet in upon us, but in the excitement of the combat we paid little heed to these minor matters, though they didn't make our job any the easier. Shells whizzed over our boat, one skimming just over the deck without hitting anybody, and others fell short, for we could hear them splash into the water."

TORPEDOES CRUISING AROUND.

"Every now and again a torpedo would be 'loosed,' and, of course, we didn't know when one of these awesome messengers from the enemy might reach us; there were plenty of them cruising about. I saw one break water right astern of us, too far behind to do us any harm and too far ahead of our next line to hurt her, which was lucky. Catching a salvo was bad enough, but getting a torpedo into you means a knockout for the boat and King-Comer for a good many of her crew. Her crew probably the lot of them. Her crew may try their best to save life, but you may imagine the difficulty of picking up men from the water in circumstances such as these I am describing."

"Besides, there's always the enemy to think about. He's never willing to 'stand easy' in order that rescue work may be done. Usually these night engagements

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TURKEY THREATENED WITH FAMINE.

FATALISM AND FILTH.

There has just arrived in Holland, (writes the Amsterdam correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*) a gentleman who holds a very responsible position in one of the largest business houses in Constantinople. He brought with him the very latest impressions from that city, and the picture he gives me is by no means a cheerful one.

"Privately I send you his name and position, so that in giving publicity to his statements you need not doubt their genuineness and seriousness. Were you to publish his name, more than one head would come off in Constantinople. I asked first for a general impression of the conditions in Constantinople. He then gave the following gloomy picture:—

"Constantinople is a starving city, where very certainly dozens of poor creatures perish every day, and where for a year and a half typhus, cholera, and plague have never been absent as epidemics. Constantinople is physically filthy, and over all hangs the terrifying spectre of famine, which also threatens nearly all Turkey in Europe."

A MISERABLE MAN.

"With characteristic fatalistic indifference the authorities make no effort to cleanse the city, but have abandoned it to a condition of repulsive dirtiness. One has hardly set foot out of doors when one is surrounded, almost assailed and borne down, by an insistent mob of beggars, dirty and half-perished with hunger."

"Every race of the Orient, every Balkan tribe, is represented in this army of beggars; Turks in turbans, Jews in ragged overcoats, Greeks in baggy garments once white, and waistcoats once finely embroidered; Bulgarians, Egyptians, African negroes, wild-looking Armenian—all are there mingling pell-mell with maimed and halt soldiers, and others with grave but less obvious war wounds."

"And what," I asked next, "is the condition of the more fortunate classes, and what is the feeling about their power to continue to take part in the war?"

The traveller replied conclusively, but it form any definite prophecy to say that from all appearances, and all that a member of the general public can hear, the Turks are at the end of their resources. In any case Turkey has certainly mobilised all that she has to mobilise—old and young men with one hand or one eye I have seen under military orders."

"Turkish losses up to now have been very heavy. I heard several, who are in a position to form a fairly accurate estimate, put them at a million and a half men."

GERMANY'S HEAVY HAND.

"Complete control of the Turkish army has been assumed by the Germans. All the highest and higher commands are filled by Germans. Also the administration of national affairs is in German hands. The result of a perfect inundation of German officials everywhere. The Turkish military is absolutely no voice in the conduct of affairs, the German field-marshal or sergeant having higher power than a Turkish captain."

"The Turkish soldiery are only kept in order by vigorous, vicious and constant corporal punishment for any and every alleged offence."

"I gathered the impression that the Turks are secretly convinced they will not be allowed to retain Constantinople after the war. Frequently I was able to talk with financiers, merchants and business men. Their views are all coloured by sinister presentiments regarding the future. Turkey, they admit, can only lose as the results of the war."

"They argue that the Turkish Empire having such widely extended coast-lines, it would have been the policy of Sultans to maintain good relations with Powers whose dominions there live the greatest number of Mussulman subjects, and who possess the strongest naval forces. But it is against these very Powers, they mournfully continue, that Enver and Talat and Djemal and their accomplices have ranged themselves, and it is only fear of the dreadful consequences which prevents us from speaking out."

"My informant said there so far has been no open rebellion against conditions, as this is quite impossible under the rule of the German police, who keep order in the city with iron discipline, but deep rage and discontent are universal, 'and I am sure,' he added, 'the popular wrath only waits till the Germans leave the city before it breaks out with the utmost violence.'"

between destroyers are short, and sharp, as this particular case was. Pretty soon it had resolved itself into a chase with the enemy running for home and us pelting along after him banging into him all the time. Owing to the impossibility of making accurate observation it's difficult to say how much damage you do to the enemy on such occasions unless you happen to sink some of his craft outright. A thing like this can be seen, but a destroyer might be ever so badly knocked about and have half the crew laid out and yet get away under cover of the darkness, without her opponents being able to see how much she had suffered. All one can do is to make it as hot for the enemy as one can, and our chaps always do that."

"During the brush I am speaking of our flotilla suffered little. We chased the enemy as long as we could (we had to beware of getting drawn into his mine-fields) and gave him hot and strong all the way. As to what damage we did to him I will only say that it was undoubtedly a lot more than he did to us."

"While the scrap lasted it was a lively enough set-to, quite a welcome break in the monotony of battling through a gale on night patrol. And though I've done my best I'm afraid I've not managed to convey a very realistic idea of what a night fight between destroyers in this wintry weather is like. Really, it's a thing that cannot be adequately pictured in words, nor on canvas either. There it would be all black and red. Only, by going through this experience can anyone understand exactly what it's like."

Daily Mail.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

ATTEMPTED EXPORT OF CALCIUM CARBIDE.

For attempting to export four small cans of calcium carbide without a permit, a Chinese shopkeeper at Sze Yip Wharf was fined \$10 by Mr. Melbourne, and the chemical was confiscated.

The defendant said the shopkeeper from whom he purchased the calcium carbide told him that it was not necessary to get a permit for such a small quantity, and he was not aware that the law required that he should take such a step.

THOUGHT IT WAS TEA-CUPS.

A Chinese told Mr. Wood that he thought a parcel which a man had given him to carry contained tea-cups, and that he was very much astonished to find, when it was opened by the revenue officers, that the contents consisted of a number of small dishes filled with opium to the quantity of 2 taels.

He failed to convince Mr. Wood of his innocence of intention to evade the law, and a fine of \$1,500 was imposed, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment, in default, the opium to be confiscated.

ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.

Before Mr. Wood two Chinese were charged with assaulting a Chinese constable. It appeared from the evidence that a dispute occurred at one of the street wells among the people who were drawing water. A large crowd collected, and a constable endeavoured to disperse them. Some went away, but others remained, and among the latter were the two defendants, who, apparently, constituted themselves leaders, and attacked the constable with their fists and their clogs, which they took off to use as weapons.

Defendants denied having assaulted the constable and stated that they were walking along the street when they were arrested and taken to the Police Station. Each of the defendants was fined \$25, or, in default, six weeks' imprisonment.

SHOP THEFT.

Two Chinese—a man and a boy—were charged before Mr. Melbourne with the theft of a roll of Siamese cloth from the shop of a piece-goods merchant. The evidence was to the effect that, in the cause of Monday afternoon, the defendants, accompanied by two other boys not in custody, entered complainant's shop and asked to be shown some pieces of Siamese cloth, with a view to purchase. The shopkeeper produced a roll of cloth, which was rejected as unsuitable. When he turned away to obtain another piece the adult defendant put the first roll under his jacket. The cloth was missed, the police were sent for, and the defendants arrested, the other two boys making off. The man was sentenced to undergo seven days' imprisonment, and the boy to receive 10 strokes with the birch and to be detained for 48 hours.

ALLEGED THEFT OF MUSHROOMS.

Yesterday afternoon a Chinese sampan owner was charged before Mr. Wood with the theft of two piculs of dried mushrooms, valued at \$200, the property of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Company.

Inspector Gordon prosecuted, Mr. Gardiner, solicitor, defended, and Mr. F. d'Almeida, solicitor, appeared in the interests of the stevedore.

Evidence was given to the effect that the defendant was observed by the stevedore's tallyman in the act of transferring two cases containing the mushrooms from a junk into his sampan, and, on being challenged, said he was following directions given to him by another man, who told him there was a bill of lading in the godown ready for signature. On the strength of that representation defendant agreed to take the cases on to his sampan. He went ashore to go to the godown with this man, whom he knew by sight as connected with a flower and fruit firm, but immediately they landed the man jumped on to a passing tramcar and disappeared.

Defendant adhered to this story in the witness-box, and, at the close, the Magistrate, being of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to justify a conviction, discharged the defendant.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

MONEY-LENDING MYSTERY.

INDIAN WATCHMAN AND CHINESE FOREMAN.

When a Chinese foreman employed on the Kowloon-Canton Railway was sued at the Summary Court yesterday by an Indian watchman of the ice factory at Leichikok for the payment of \$104, being money lent and interest due, the defendant denied all knowledge of this particular Indian. He said that he had never seen him before, and the promissory note produced (alleged to be in his handwriting) was not, he said, in his handwriting, neither was the signature his.

The watchman, who is also a registered money-lender, said he loaned the foreman \$100 four months ago and the \$4 represented interest. He also said that he had formerly been employed on the Kowloon-Canton Railway and frequently met the defendant. It was not true to say that they had never met.

Defendant admitted having borrowed money, but it was from another Indian, not the one who was prosecuting him. His Lordship (Sir William Rees Davies) examined certain signatures and also got the defendant to write his signature. After examining the evidence given in a previous money-lending action, in which this defendant was again the defendant, his Lordship remarked: "This man seems to be singularly unfortunate in being brought into Court by various people whom he states he has never seen; for he denies his liability each time."

After a Court interpreter had examined certain documents in the case he gave it as his opinion that the signature on the promissory note was in one handwriting, and the words "borrowed from" in another handwriting. Plaintiff had stated that the promissory note was written completely by the defendant.

Asked by Mr. Gardiner why he thought the plaintiff should issue a writ and also come forward to prosecute him if he had not loaned him money, defendant said that no doubt the present plaintiff was a friend of the Indian from whom he admitted he had borrowed \$100.

The Chief Justice intimated that the fact that defendant had admitted having borrowed money from someone was in his favour. He had come forward and frankly admitted that he had borrowed money.

Mr. Gardiner—I would like to have that statement corroborated.

The Chief Justice—I have said in those Courts time and again that if people will not get these money-lending documents witnessed, and the defendants come forward and deny the authenticity of their signature, then it is up to the plaintiff to prove the authenticity. Here is a document not witnessed, the defendant denies all knowledge of it, and the Court interpreter says that the document is made up of two handwritings, whereas the plaintiff alleges that it was all written by the defendant. Now, where are we?

It was eventually decided to adjourn the action *sine die*, and, in the meantime, certain documents in the case will be submitted to the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs for expert opinion. An endeavour will also be made to find the Indian whom defendant alleged had loaned him \$100.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 31st March is as follows:

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 13 weeks
This Year	\$12,164	\$175,925
Last Year	11,755	161,645
Increase	399	14,277

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF EXPLOSIVES.

Three Chinese—a man and two women—appeared before Mr. Wood charged with illegal possession of explosive substances, comprising 14 ounces of potassium chlorate, 4 bomb shells, a coil of fuse and a lead bullet. It was stated that the articles were found in the house in which the defendants reside in Macgregor Street.

The first and second defendants said that the explosives were brought into the house by the third defendant (one of the women), and they were not aware of their nature.

The case was remanded until to-day.

SPORT.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

Ladies' Race for Token Cup presented by Commodore Sandeman, R.N.

Course:—Lyemun Beacon (P), Kowloon Rocks (P), Channel Rocks (P). Distance, 7.25 miles.

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing time	Corrected time
Dione	owes 1.13	4 04 41	4 05 54
Bella	Scratch	4 05 56	4 05 56
Jessica	rec. 38	4 16 18	4 15 42
Kathleen	" 4.50	4 21 45	4 16 55
Colleen	" 3.38	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Naseta	" 26.13	4 49 00	4 11 42
Aileen	" 2.25	D.N.S.	D.N.S.

Position Sailed by
(1) Dione Miss Dione May
(2) Bella Miss Phoebe May
(3) Musetta Miss G. Main
(4) Jessica Mrs. Stoneman
(5) Kathleen Mrs. Lowe

ONE DESIGN CLASS.
"Daphne Cup" presented by Mr. F. R. Smyth.

Course:—Lyemun Beacon (P), Kowloon Rocks (P). Distance, 6.2 miles.

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing time	Corrected time
M.S.	" 1.13	4 14 19	4 14 19
Ailsa	Scratch	4 14 19	4 14 19
Bonita	" 4.12	4 12 04	4 12 04
Halcyon	" 4.12	4 12 43	4 12 43

KEYWARD HAYS AND GAIL CLASS.
"Lyeth Cup" presented by Commodore Sandeman, R.N.

Course:—Lyemun Beacon (P), Kowloon Rocks (P). Distance, 6.2 miles.

Yacht	Handicap on Course	Finishing time	Corrected time
M.S.	" 1.13	4 14 19	4 14 19
Owl	Scratch	4 26 49	4 26 49
Thecla	owes 31	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Toinette	Rec. 31	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Dawn	owes 31	4 20 56	4 21 27
Lady Ursula	Scratch	D.N.S.	D.N.S.
Sirius	" 4.24	4 24 19	4 24 19
Lysebeth	"	"	"

EXHIBITION TENNIS.

JAPANESE PLAYER EASILY DEFEATS GREEN.

Between 11 a.m. and 12 (noon) yesterday an exhibition tennis match was arranged between S. E. Green, the local champion, and a Japanese player, named Z. Shumiza, who was passing through the Colony on his way to Calcutta, and the match was commenced at 1.20 p.m. Shumiza, though he has not figured prominently in tennis championships in Japan, is a player of repute, and recognised critics place him second to Knumagae, the champion of the island Empire. And as a result of yesterday's match Shumiza fully demonstrated his claim to such a high place among tennis players.

On the Lilliputian side, it seemed at first that Green would win, if not on actual tennis at least on staying power. After an exciting opening set, which Green won in promising style, and also half-way through the second set—the match was for the best of five sets—it seemed that this was exactly what would happen. From this time onwards, however, the Japanese player won both from the point of view of actual tennis and stamina. There was nothing very spectacular about the play, due to the fact that the returns were kept very low. There was but one "smash" during the four sets, and that was done by the Japanese at the expense of Green, who laid a trap which failed to attain its object. It was a ding-dong battle of long and good length returns. The Japanese impressed everyone by his strength of wrist; he seemed to deal with the balls with just a neat turn of a very strong right wrist, and his returns were frequently so speedy and so excellently placed that Green was left standing, and himself applauded really remarkable strokes, which were quite unexpected from so small a player. The better player, on the day's play, undoubtedly won, and won in splendid style.

The games left little to be described. Green won the first two games of the opening set as a result of generally superior tactics. Then came a rally by Shumiza, in which he introduced some remarkable wrist work. Green wore him down, however, and went on to win the set 6-3.

The Japanese player, following his defeat in the opening set, caused some surprise by winning the first game of the second set, making it a love game. Then the players won games alternately, until the score stood at five all. This was followed by the most exciting rally of the match, in which there were forty exchanges, Green then sending the ball into the net. However, he won this long game. It was after this strenuous rally that Green revealed signs of distinct weakness, and the Japanese player went on to win three consecutive games, and the set 8-6.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

ANOTHER AEROPLANE WANTED FROM HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, The news recently cabled from the Front has again borne witness to the invaluable work of the Royal Flying Corps in revealing the movements of the enemy and directing our offensive operations. At the same time the official despatches record the great wastage of aircraft which these operations entail.

In the interests of our gallant troops at the Front it is absolutely essential that the ascendancy in the air which we now hold should be fully maintained. In this way progress will be accelerated and casualties among our men reduced. It is not just that the entire cost of maintaining the efficiency of this arm of the Service should fall on the already heavily-burdened British tax-payer. This is a task which should be cheerfully shared by the whole Empire, and especially by those overseas Britons who, like ourselves, have so far been called upon to make very slight sacrifices for the security that they enjoy under the British flag.

It has therefore been proposed that Hongkong should present another aeroplane to the Army Council.

For this purpose the local branch of the Overseas Club has decided to open a fund, which has the approval of His Excellency the Governor, and they appeal to all members of the community to assist.

Subscription-lists will be placed in the leading local stores and several of the clubs. Subscriptions may also be paid into the Hongkong Aircraft Fund at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, or sent to the undersigned.

All contributions will be periodically acknowledged in the columns of the local newspapers by courtesy of the Editors.

The cost of a 70 h.p. Biplane, approved of by the War Office, is \$1,500.—Yours faithfully,

JOS. J. BRYAN

(Hon. Corresponding Secretary to the Overseas Club).
Public Works Department.
2nd April, 1917.

FOR THE WOUNDED IN EGYPT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly find space for the following extract from a letter just received from Major Rickett, The Nustich Hospital, Cairo:—

"In some of your cases there have been thin pyjamas, sandals, mosquito netting squares, and these have been much appreciated. We also had a present of Japanese revolving fly-traps; they were very much liked by the men and caught the flies very well; if your Association is fit to send us any more of these we should be very grateful."

Anyone wishing to make a present of these fly-catchers to the Hospital is asked to kindly send them to the undersigned, and they will be packed in the next case of garments forwarded to Cairo.—Yours faithfully,

F. E. HAY
(Hon. Store Secretary, City Hall).

Hongkong, April 3rd, 1917.

The match was never really in doubt after this. Shumiza won the first two games of the third set, after a fight, and then Green, by a most praiseworthy effort, made the games two all, and then 2-2 in his favour. He won but one game after this, Shumiza going on to win the third set by 6-3, his forceful, back-hand play and splendid placing winning him the points.

The fourth and last set was, with but one game, all in favour of the Japanese player. Green won the third game only, and Shumiza went on to win the set by 6-1. The full scores were:—3-6, 6-3, 6-1.

In the course of the match a collection was made on behalf of War Charities, the sum of \$45 being realised.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
TODAY'S MATCHES.

1st DIVISION, HONGKONG LEAGUE.
H.K.F.C. v. Royal Engineers—Club Ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Wright.

Cura—Goldenberg, Black and Raiton; A. N. Other, Stewart and Rodger; McNeill, Chasels, A. N. Other, McTavish and Clemo.

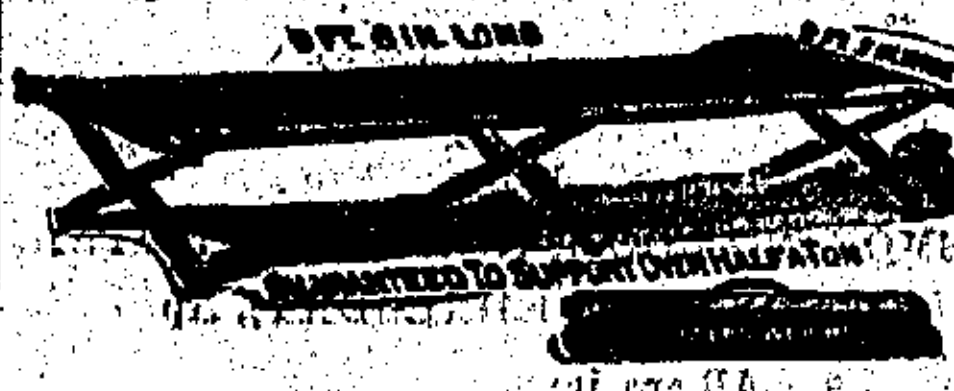
DIVISION II.
"A" Co. K.S.L.I. v. "D" Co. K.S.L.I.—Club Ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Banks.
Extra time will be played if necessary.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

NOW SHOWING

FOLDING CAMP FURNITURE



CAMP BEDS.

COMBINATION

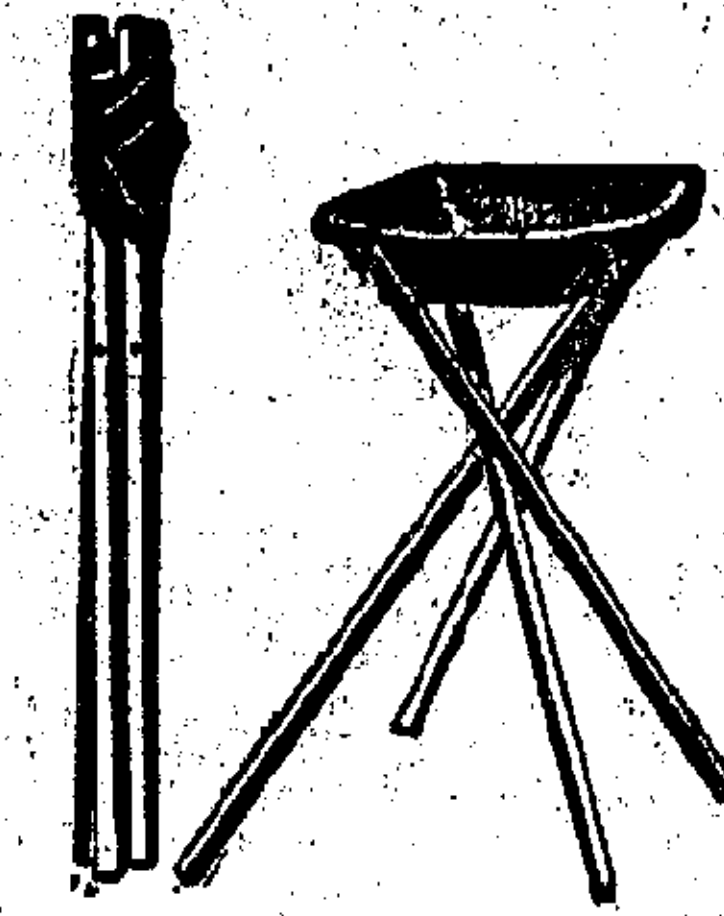
COT

and TENT.



FOLDING STOOLS.

FOLDING WASHSTANDS.



ALSO TABLES, CHAIRS, WATER BAGS, SLEEPING BAGS, MOSQUITO NETS, BLANKETS, GROUND SHEETS, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR CAMP. PRICES MODERATE.

15

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[647-2]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

THE LATEST CREATIONS

IN

LADIES' FOOTWEAR.

WHITE CANVAS

AND

SUEDE SHOES.

BLACK AND WHITE EFFECTS.

39

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a BILL OF LADING No. 22 dated the 4th January, 1917, for 21 Bales of Cotton Yarn ex s.s. "KAMAKURA MARU" consigned to us by Messrs. TATA SONS & Co., from Tokyo, has been LOST, and that the goods have been duly delivered to us and that the Bill of Lading is consequently void and of no effect and no claim can be made thereon by the holder thereof.

SUZUKI & Co. [478]

HOLIDAYS NOTICE

THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE will be Opened for the purpose of issuing Import and Export permits as follows:—
FRIDAY, the 6th April, from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.
SATURDAY, the 7th April, from 9 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.
MONDAY, the 9th April, from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.
The Office will be entirely Closed on SUNDAY, the 8th instant.

R. HUTCHISON, [479]

BANK HOLIDAYS

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 6th, 7th and 9th instant.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1917. [469]

LOST

ONE BLACK RETRIEVER DOG, answers to the name of "NICK." Any person found in possession of same after this date, without reasonable excuse, will be prosecuted.

LEO D'ALMADA E CASTRO, [472]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PHILIP HAWTIN COBB is authorised to enter into Share Contracts on our behalf.

MOXON & TAYLOR, [470]

NOTICE

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN in our Firm in Hongkong CEASED on the 31st March, 1917.

Mr. PATRICK CUMMING HUTTON POTTS and Mr. HERBERT RICHARD BUDD HANCOCK have this Day been admitted Partners in our Firm in Hongkong. BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1917. [471]

NOTICE

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have from To-day's date severed my connection with MA KUNG SHU, and that he has no authority to Sign my name or to collect accounts due in respect of my Business.

J. CARR CLARK, [461]

Dated Hongkong, 31st March, 1917.

In the Estate of MARY SYDNEY ANN DALTON, sometimes known as MARY OLIVER DALTON, late of Paddington, State of New South Wales, deceased, intestate.

HENRY GEARY DALTON, otherwise known as PHILLIP COURTNEY and ASOKA, son of the above-named deceased, is requested to communicate with the Under-registered respecting his Share of the above Estate.

T. W. GARRETT, [451]

Public Trust Office, Sydney, 2nd March, 1917.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS per Share has been Declared and will be Payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or after WEDNESDAY, the 4th April.

THE REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 4th March, to WEDNESDAY, 4th April, both days inclusive, during which days no Transfer of Shares can be made.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, and may be obtained on application.

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 21st March, 1917. [431]

HONGKONG POLICE (RESERVE), SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S CUP, SATURDAY, APRIL 7th, 1917, Commencing at 10.30 A.M.

Open to any person in the Colony.

Entrance Fee \$1.
(to be used in connection with printing expenses).
Service Rifles. Open Sight. 400 yds. Deliberate. 200 yds. Deliberate. 300 yds. Deliberate. 300 yds. Deliberate. 300 yds. Deliberate.

Printed conditions may be obtained on written application to Chief Inspector H. A. LAMMERT, Headquarters Club, H.K.P.R.

310

JAPANESE LESSONS.

T. NAKAHARA, 1st Floor, 304, Praya East, Wanchai.

[462]

INTIMATIONS

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

APRIL 23rd, 1917.

SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

THEATRE ROYAL, AT 8.15 P.M.

AUCTION

Seats in Dress Circle (Centre Block excluded) (TO ENGLISHMEN).

R. P. WHITE, Esq.

SMOKING ROOM, HONGKONG HOTEL, NOON TO DAY (WEDNESDAY), April 4th. All are invited to attend. [452]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction (THURSDAY), the 5th April, 1917, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at No. 44, Lyndhurst Terrace,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—
Silk Tapestry and Saddle Bag Upholstered Armchairs and Chesterfield Couches, Oak and Gilt Overmantels with Bevelled Mirrors, Console Tables with Mirrors, Canton Blackwood Tables and Flower Stands, Steel Engravings, Sporting Prints, Cherrywood Desk and Chair, Cherrywood Buffet and Card Table, Teak Card Tables, Bronze Figures, Porcelain, White Lace Curtains, &c., &c., &c.

Teak Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Teak Sideboard and Dinner Wagon, Glass and Crockery Ware, Cutlery, File Carpets and Rugs, Electric Table Lamps and Lamp Fittings, Ceiling and Table Fans, &c., &c., &c.
Double Brass Bedsteads with Wire and Hair Mattresses, Teak Double Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Bureaux with Bevelled Mirrors, Marble Top Washstands, Toilet Crockery, Tapestry, Easy Chairs, &c., &c., &c.
Bathroom and Pantry Requisites, American Ice Chest, Steel Safe, &c.

Also
1 Auto Piano (Nearly New) with Records.
1 Upright Grand Piano.
1 Victrola and 1 Gramophone.

On view from WEDNESDAY, the 4th April. Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. [463]

G. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

S.S. "AMAZONE," COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 5th April, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th April, or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on THURSDAY, the 4th April, at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent. [2]

Hongkong, 28th March, 1917.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th April, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 6th April, 1917, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by J. A. CHINA-JAPAN LUN, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1917. [457]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 7, BEAK ROAD, containing SIX ROOMS and Servants' Quarters. Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [432]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee Home Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER, HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD., 46, Connaught Road Central. [461]

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY

LARGE OFFICE, Centrally Situated in Queen's Road, fully partitioned and fitted with electric light, telephone and sub. exchange.

Apply—
"X. Y. Z." Office. [322]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED and newly painted inside, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings. [37]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET. Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING. [102]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [69]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road, Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Dea Vaux Road. [462]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minden Row, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. TO LET ON FIVE YEARS' KOWLOON MARINE LOT 45, with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or other Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [291]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. "THE RETREAT," NO. 68, THE PEAK. HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Morston.

Term:—Shamson, Canton. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

TO LET

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 83, THE PEAK, FURNISHED. 8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kowloon.

Furnished for 6 months. NO. 12, BEAKSFIELD ARCADE. KELLEY, CREST, 66, PEAK.

NO. 24, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road. TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.

NO. 2, DES VOUX VILLAS, ST. PEAK (Unfurnished). Apply to—
L. L. LESTER & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. [30]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Malaya, France and London (under arrangements) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, &c., apply to—
E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent. [1]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 618. [12]

DEATH.

LYSAUGH.—On the 3rd April, at "Belvedere," Leighton Hill, Hongkong, ISABEL, the relict of the late WILLIAM LYSAUGH. Aged 76 years. [476]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DEA VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FINCH STREET, E.O.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 4TH APRIL, 1917.

A SELF-SUPPORTING EMPIRE.

"It is vital that the Empire be placed in a position enabling it to resist any pressure which a foreign Power, or group of Powers, could exercise, in time of peace or war, through the control of essential raw materials and commodities." There are few, we should imagine, even among the staunchest advocates of Free Trade, who after the experiences of this war, will be disposed to dissent from this passage in the final report of the Dominions Royal Commission. The first step is obviously to ascertain the relation between the Empire's requirements and the Empire's production of such materials, and for this purpose it is recommended that a careful survey should be carried out and that an Imperial Development Board should be formed, composed of twelve members representing the United Kingdom, the Dominions, India and the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, whose functions in the initial stages would be of an advisory character. The vision of a self-supporting Empire, furnishing within its world-wide borders all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, has long been cherished by far-seeing Imperialists. Regarded at first as impracticable, their aspirations have been shared gradually by an ever-increasing number, and the war promises to carry them to fulfilment. The industrial development of the Overseas Dominions in recent years has demonstrated in a very convincing manner the great potentialities of the Empire. If we take the important question of foodstuffs, we find

that of the total imports into the United Kingdom of wheat, wheatmeal and flour in 1915, amounting in value to sixty-five and a half millions sterling, between twenty-four and twenty-five millions were raised in British Possessions. It is estimated, that in New South Wales alone the production of wheat could be increased seven-fold and that in South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia, also, the yield could be increased enormously. Similarly, dairy produce, meat and fish reveal the possibilities of the Empire. Seventy-five per cent. of the cheese and twenty-eight per cent. of the meat received into the United Kingdom in 1915 were drawn from the Dominions. The frozen meat industry of Australasia is capable of wide expansion, and it has been found that British East Africa offers great opportunities to the cattle-farmer. Before the war one-half the sugar required was bought from Germany and Austria. In 1915 the quantity purchased represented nearly thirty-two millions sterling, and one-fifth of this was obtained from British sources. As a consequence of this encouragement, the industry in our Possessions has received a considerable fillip, and hopes are entertained that in future the British Empire will be able to supply all the sugar it requires and at the same time capture an "enemy trade."

Though at present mineral oils are not found in any large quantities within the Empire, recent investigations suggest promising petroleum fields in the Punjab and New Zealand. Of vegetable oils, we have an abundance. The imports of copra have largely increased during the war in consequence of the British oil-seed crushers taking up the crushing of copra, which was formerly done in Germany. Of the rubber used no less than 75 per cent. is furnished by the British Possessions, which also produce nearly all the wool required. Jute and jute manufactures are derived almost exclusively from India. For three-fourths of the raw cotton imported, however, Great Britain is dependent upon foreign countries. The bulk of the remainder is supplied by Egypt, but the cultivation of cotton is now being developed in Uganda and Nyassaland. The Government of Canada is giving serious attention to the growing of flax, and Australia is believed to possess great possibilities in this direction. The Empire also contains vast mineral resources, which in the past have been largely exploited by our enemies. British Malaya produces about one half the world's output of tin, and India supplies nearly the whole of our manganese. Although there is an ample supply of zinc ore in the Empire, and pure zinc is a national necessity, we have hitherto produced only about 5 per cent. of the world's zinc output. The whole of the 400,000 tons of zinc concentrates annually produced by Australasia were formerly absorbed by Germany. Arrangements have now been made whereby they will be reserved in future for the use of the British, French and Belgian Governments. Similarly the supply of tungsten powder, which is essential for hardening the steel used for machine tools and munitions, was monopolised by Germany, although more than one half the world's annual requirements of wolframite, from which tungsten is obtained, is drawn from Burma. Tungsten powder is now being manufactured in England and is said to be superior to that which, until two years and a half ago, was purchased by us from Germany. British manufacturers have also freed us from our dependence upon the Central European Powers for chemical and optical glass, and aided by the Government, are attempting, with every prospect of success, to perform a similar service in regard to avian dyes. This brief recital of facts serves to show how careless we have been of our heritage in the past and how handsomely it is likely to repay attention in the future. While some difference of opinion may arise as to the necessity for Government intervention in regard to the provision of improved transport facilities between the different parts of the Empire, there can be no question as to the desirability of the State controlling the Imperial cables and reducing the cost of cabling. This was a reform for which the late Sir John HENNING HAY was working for some time prior to his death, and we recall a conversation with him five years ago in which he maintained that, owing to the prohibitive tariffs, the cables carried only a fraction of their full capacity of messages. A considerable reduction in the Press rates, which is recommended by the Commission in order to promote the wider dissemination of Imperial news, has long been demanded by the Empire Press Union. By these concessions commercial intercourse would be facilitated and the Imperial sentiment would be strengthened.

Mr. Gordon Lowder, Commissioner of Customs, has returned from Europe and has gone on to Japan to spend the remainder of his leave.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster took his seat on the Sanitary Board yesterday in succession to Mr. P. W. Goldring. Mr. Alabaster was returned unopposed.

The Exports and Imports Office will be closed on Sunday next and will be open only during specified hours on Good Friday, Saturday, and Easter Monday.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board yesterday it was announced that Dr. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health) was suffering from typhoid fever, and that Dr. Woodman was acting in his stead.

Our English readers are reminded of the sale by auction, in the smoking-room of the Hongkong Hotel, at noon to-day, of the seats in the Dress Circle at the Shakespearean Entertainment to be given at the Theatre Royal on St. George's Day.

During the week ending March 31st there were six fatal Chinese cases of small-pox in the Colony. In the same period there was a fatal Chinese case of diphtheria, and seven non-fatal cases of enteric fever (three British and the rest Chinese).

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Hongkong Electric Co., \$250; J. D. Hutchison & Co., \$100; Jardine, Matheson & Co., \$100; Butterfield & Swire, \$100; and Mr. N. J. Stabb, \$25.

Tsui Chin Shang, of the Tsan Tsai, opium dealer, 165, Des Vaux Road, Central, has reported to the Police that, between midnight of the 1st and 3 a.m. of the 2nd instant, someone entered his premises and stole from an unlocked safe \$1,000 in bank notes. A strange feature of the robbery is that the thief or thieves left untouched \$350 in notes and \$1,900 in subsidiary coins.

Lady May wishes to thank all those ladies who have kindly sent in their names as willing to sell flags on St. George's Day, April 23rd. A post-card with all details will be sent to each one when arrangements are completed. A consignment of sweets has been received from Mr. Sullivan, Shanghai, who has generously sent them to be sold for the benefit of War Charities on St. George's Day.

POLICE RESERVE BOXING.

EFFORTS TO ARRANGE ANOTHER ASSAULT AT ARMS.

With the arrival of some probable "talent," an effort is to be made by the sporting spirits in the Hongkong Police Reserve to arrange another boxing programme. For the past few months, owing to a variety of causes, the local champions have found it impossible to be matched, but hopes are now entertained that meetings will be arranged, and that an assault at arms will be organised to take place on or about the 21st inst. In this connection, the following challenges are open for acceptance by any who fancy their pugilistic skill at the different weights:—

Corporal Scott, R.E., wishes to defend his title of Heavyweight Champion of the Colony, and also to fight for the Championship of the Far East.

Sapper Richards, R.E., wishes to defend his title of Light-weight Champion of the Colony.

Seaman Simms, R.N., challenges anyone at 8st. 6lbs.

Though Scott has many admirers, the wish has often been expressed that an opponent could be found who would really extend him, and the "Richards" may, possibly, possess such a man. In his meetings with "Paddy" Finn, and then a big Australian seaman, Scott never really had to fight, and from the time he entered the ring to when the giant Stapleton was rendered *hors de combat*, but three minutes had elapsed; there was never any real fighting in all three contests. It is to be hoped that someone with really serious intentions, and who can "stay" for a long period, will accept Scott's challenge on this occasion.

There should be no difficulty in arranging bouts for Richards and Simms, and there is not much doubt but what Staff Inspector Wilden, the moving spirit behind the scenes, will be able to arrange other items of an entertaining nature.

The Police Reserve have been responsible for some very enjoyable evenings in the boxing-line, providing boxing of the nature which appeals to the best sporting instincts, and, in view of the fact that the proceeds from the forthcoming show are to be devoted to the British Sportsmen's Motor Ambulance Fund, which is being raised by Lord Leaden, the public support need not be questioned.

THE WAR.

AMERICA AND WAR:

QUESTION BEFORE CONGRESS.

RAPID ADVANCE ON WESTERN FRONT:
WITHIN TWO MILES OF ST. QUENTIN.

THE NEW RUSSIA:
"THE CURSED HOHENZOLLERNS."

GERMANS SHELL A HOSPITAL.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.
WITHIN TWO MILES OF ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, April 2nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—We have made progress at numerous points and carried, to the north-east of Savy, the villages of Francilly-Selency, Selency, and Holnon, and captured six field guns.

We are now within two miles of St. Quentin. We have captured St. Quentin Wood, Villecholes and Bihecourt, and have established posts at Templeux-le-Guérard and Vancelle Farm, two miles to the east of Hendeourt.

We attacked and captured a series of strongly-held positions, on a 10 miles front, forming part of advance defenses between the Bapaume-Cambrai Road and Arras. During this operation, in which the enemy offered determined resistance and sustained heavy casualties, we captured the villages of Doigneux, Louverval, Noreuil, Longatte, Ecoust-St. Mein and Croisilles, and took 182 prisoners. Our artillery broke up a counter-attack.

FRENCH ADVANCE.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY FIRE.

LONDON, April 3rd.

A French communiqué says:—There has been artillery fire between the Somme and the Oise, which was especially violent in a sector north of Ailette. We advanced in the region of Landrecourt.

THE FIGHTING AT CROISILLES
THE MOST INTENSE IN THE PURSUIT.

LONDON, April 2nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of the 2nd instant, says:—The fighting on the Croisilles-Ecoust-Doigneux line was most intense and on the biggest scale of any actions hitherto marking the pursuit of the enemy. The latter is manifestly making a vigorous stand here. Croisilles was the German Divisional Headquarters and a rather important railroad prior to the retreat. It has considerable natural features for defence, but our field-guns overcame all difficulties.

Our advance upon Croisilles partook of a "pinching-out" manoeuvre, with the double purpose of cutting off the garrison and avoiding the costlier method of frontal attack.

Subject to confirmation the Correspondent understands that from Croisilles a whole chain of fortified villages south-eastwards to Doigneux were taken by sheer hard fighting. Two hundred prisoners were taken.

Further to the south we occupied Templeux-le-Guérard, nine miles east of Peronne. Here we captured six guns.

We also captured Transilly, Selency and Holnon, and an important neighbouring hill.

Our advanced posts are this evening within two-and-a-half miles of the centre of St. Quentin. A heavy counter-attack from St. Quentin was dispersed with considerable enemy losses. Our cavalry continues to render valuable service in reconnoitering and driving in outposts.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ALLIED ADVANCE.
THE ST. QUENTIN POSITION.

LONDON, April 2nd.

The strength of the St. Quentin position can be judged from the fact that it is defended by men behind separate belts of wire, and is well protected from the rear. The enemy is using a new field gun which out-ranges all its predecessors by two thousand yards. He is also employing light guns, drawn by a pair of horses.

There are numerous traces of the effectiveness of our gunners. One German graveyard contains two thousand graves. GREAT GERMAN GRAVEYARD ON THE SOMME.

LONDON, April 2nd.

German correspondents wax sentimental on the subject of the great German graveyard left behind on the Somme, where every German village has sacrificed its manhood. German children whisper the word "Somme" for no river runs so red with blood or is so flooded with tears. At the same time the correspondents exult in the devastation of the evacuated country.

BRITISH CAPTURE.

LONDON, April 2nd.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on the 2nd inst., says:—We have made an important advance in the more northern sector, and have carried the desperately-defended town of Croisilles; also Longatte and the stubbornly-contested village of Doigneux.

A British force, advancing from the direction of Vermand, has captured successively the villages of Villecholes and Atilly, so our line now forms an arc around the upland on which Bois d'Holnon is situated, about half a league north and west of Savy.

Nearly four hundred killed and wounded Germans were counted and picked up after we occupied Savy.

FRENCH ADVANCING.

PARIS, April 2nd.

A communiqué states:—Our patrols pushed on to the north-east of Dallon and north of Clastres, in the region of St. Quentin, as far as the enemy's lines, which they found strongly occupied.

Pursuing our success south of Ailette, we threw back the Germans beyond Vaux Aillon. We captured 120 prisoners and five machine guns yesterday.

Our fire stopped several enemy counter-attacks on positions which we recaptured to the west of Maisons de Champagne.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A German official wireless message says:—Fighting developed on the roads from Bapaume to Croisilles and Cambrai, and also to the west of St. Quentin. Strong Franco-British forces gained ground, after heavy losses. The French progressed in the neighbourhoods of St. Regny and the Oise-Aisne canal.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHASING THE TURKS.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A Russian official wireless message states:—We repulsed a Turkish offensive in the direction of Pendjiven, and occupied Miatague, Poitahm and Sépoule in the direction of Kanykhin.

The Turkish retreat towards Kasbi-rin continues.

The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A Mesopotamia official message states:—We have occupied Deliabbas south-westward of Kizilobad.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GHAZA VICTORY.
HEAVY ENEMY CASUALTIES.

LONDON, April 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bouverie Law said that in the recent battle at Ghaza, the total of British killed was under 400, while the enemy casualties amounted to 8,000.

OFFICIAL DESCRIPTION.

LONDON, April 2nd.

An Egyptian official message gives a further description of the Ghaza operation. It says that Wadi was occupied without any resistance being offered, and, in order to compel the enemy to fight, General Dobell decided to attempt the capture of Ghaza by a coup de main. The first line was captured on March 26th, and seven hundred prisoners were taken. The German commander then moved up three columns, which our mounted forces delayed.

Owing to fog and lack of water, the operation was not completed, and we took up a defensive position to the south of Ghaza. We heavily repulsed a Turkish attack on the 28th, remaining in occupation thereof.

The enemy's casualties are estimated at 8,000, and we took prisoner 950. Our killed numbered under 400.

Small parties of British, numbering under 200, who are believed to have penetrated Ghaza and to have been cut off, are missing.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY SHELLS A HOSPITAL.
VICTIMS INCLUDE BULGARIAN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A French Macedonian communiqué says:—Enemy aviators shelled a hospital at Ekisison.

This is the fifth time within a month that the enemy has attacked Army Medical Corps establishments, notwithstanding a conspicuous display of Red Crosses. The victims include 20 Bulgarian soldiers.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN CLAIM.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A German official wireless message says:—A Russian attack on a seven kilometres front in the Uz Valley broke down.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, April 2nd.

A Russian official wireless message states:—Our torpedo boats destroyed two merchantmen off Anatolia, and destroyed two hangers in the region of Kerasund.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BARROW STRIKERS.

GOVERNMENT ACTION AT BARROW.

LONDON, April 2nd.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government, this afternoon, posted a notice at Barrow calling attention to the gravity of the strike and stating that it will take action under the Defence of the Realm Act unless work is resumed within twenty-four hours.

TRADE UNION APPEAL.

LONDON, April 2nd.

The Executives of the Trade Unions, concerned in the Barrow strike have appealed to the strikers, in the interests of themselves, the Trade Unions and the nation, to resume work to prevent the necessary strong measures by the authorities.

DOMINION STATESMEN.

ENTERTAINED BY HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 2nd.

Mr. Walter Long, presiding at a House of Commons luncheon to the representatives from the Dominions, said he rejoiced in their presence in London at this juncture. He cordially welcomed the Indian representatives, and declared that the Empire would emerge from the war stronger and greater than ever. "This gathering of the Dominions' representatives is fraught with immense possibilities, and from it will emerge an Empire such as we have never seen before." Mr. Long referred to General Smuts, amid loud cheers, as a soldier-statesman, full of courage and wisdom, who had acquired the right to advise and help us in this time of stress and difficulty.

GENERAL SMUTS.

General Smuts received an ovation on rising to reply. He said that he wished that General Botha had been there to reply with Sir Robert Borden, but he was still bearing his burden in South Africa, which no other man could bear. (Cheers.) He frankly confessed that what impressed him most was the United Kingdom's war effort, which surpassed imagination. This effort and spirit were the pledge that all would end well. (Cheers.) The effort of the Dominions was also marvellous. Canada alone had made an effort equal to that of Britain at the time of the Boer War. He paid a tribute to the Indian troops, saying he had never commanded more loyal or braver men, and the same was to be said about the Australians and the New Zealanders.

LATER.

Referring to South Africa, General Smuts said that there was an internal convulsion there when the war was started, but we got our house in order and hurled the enemy across the equator. (Cheers.) This was done by a population, the majority of whom fought against Great Britain fifteen years ago. Therefore, you see that South Africa has done her share. (Loud cheers.) After paying a tribute to the late Mr. Campbell Bannerman for the settlement after the Boer War, one of the wisest political settlements ever made, General Smuts proceeded, "After all the Empire is founded on principles of equality and freedom, unlike Germany, who stands for 'might is right.' To-day the world is against Germany."

"If the United States does not go to war against Germany now she will have to later if we continue to found the issue on high principles. Germany is already defeated, morally and politically. The position is grave, and there is hard work ahead. Germany cannot continue much longer. She will reach her maximum effort this summer. I am convinced that her submarine effort will not settle the war, although it will inconvenience us. I believe this summer will see that menace fail, and, earlier than most people think, we shall hear of peace again."

In conclusion, General Smuts said:—"We are not actuated by mere vengeance or hatred, and we must make a settlement on a wide basis in the interests of the Empire and of Europe. The British Empire is much larger and more diverse than anything hitherto. What we have been used to in the past will not apply in the future. We must not follow precedents, but make them. After all we are built on freedom, and no-one outside a lunatic asylum wants to use force with the nations of the Empire." (Cheers.)

PRUSSIAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

ANTI-HOENZOLLERNISM GROWING.

AMERICA AND WAR.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

The Chaplain, at the opening of the House of Representatives, addressing the House on diplomacy, said:—It appears that the reason we failed is because we abhor war, but if forced upon us every American will uphold the President in safeguarding the American inheritance.

FIRST WOMAN MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

An unprecedented incident in the proceedings occurred when Miss Rankin, the first woman Member of Congress, blushing, responded to the roll-call, and received an ovation.

WAR RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, April 2nd.

Senator Flood, Chairman of Foreign Affairs, in the House of Representatives, has prepared a resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. The passage of this resolution would authorise the President to carry on war.

TEXT OF WAR RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

The text of Senator Flood's resolution is as follows:—

"Whereas the recent course of the Imperial German Government has been, in fact, nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States, it is resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that a state of belligerency between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has been thrust upon the United States, be hereby formally declared, and that the President be and hereby is authorised to take immediate steps, not only to put the country into a thorough state of defence, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources, to carry on war against the Imperial German Government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination."

WHAT WAR WILL INVOLVE.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

President Wilson, in the House of Representatives, stated that war will involve practical co-operation with the Allies, including liberal financial help. He urged the raising of an Army of half-a-million.

FORECASTS.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

Forests predict that President Wilson will inform Congress how the acts of Germany and the destructive violence of German submarines have brought the United States into a state of war with the German Government, but not with the German people.

THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

President Wilson has asked Congress to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS, WITHOUT TAKING ACTION.

WASHINGTON, April 3rd.

At the conclusion of President Wilson's speech Congress adjourned till 3rd instant, without taking action.

POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT OF JUVENILES.

REPORT BY PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

LONDON, April 2nd.

The final report of the Departmental Committee on Juvenile Education in relation to employment after the war recommends the abolition of exemptions from school attendance below the age of fourteen, and an amendment of the Factory Acts accordingly. Difficulties due to poverty should be met otherwise than by regarding poverty as a reasonable excuse for non-attendance at school. Persons between fourteen and eighteen years of age should be compelled to attend continuation classes no fewer than eight hours a week for 40 weeks, and employers should be obliged to give the necessary facilities.

State grants in aid of education should be simplified and very substantially increased.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

ANTI-HOENZOLLERNISM GROWING.

PARIS, April 2nd.

The French Press is increasingly urging that the best method to strengthen anti-Hoentzollernism in Germany, and to assist the German peace movement, is for the Allies to declare that they will not negotiate with the Kaiser.

PRUSSIAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

ANTI-HOENZOLLERNISM GROWING.

LONDON, April 2nd.

The political situation in Germany is most interesting. The Prussian Conservatives are fighting tooth and nail to stem the growing movement in favour of a reform of the Prussian electoral system, which is the most antiquated in Europe, but they find little sympathy elsewhere.

Liberal newspapers urge a change, since Prussia cannot remain the only feudal regime in the midst of a totally changed world.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 3rd.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's report, dated March 29th, states that the market generally is quiet. The fall in price is due to the absence of competition, with the demand for Indian coinage. The fact that quite a moderate enquiry, which had to be filled, caused a rise of 7/16 of a penny yesterday, proves the uncertainty of the market, and the smallness of the supplies. The reaction of 3/16 to-day was not unexpected, but the undertone remains good.

LATEST CABLES.

THE NEW RUSSIA.

MEMBERS OF THE DYNASTY.

PETROGRAD, April 3rd.

All members of the dynasty are asked to leave the General Headquarters and come to Petrograd.

TROOPS TO GREET DUMA.

The troops at Headquarters are sending a deputation to Petrograd to greet the Duma.

THE ARMY READY.

The appointment of General Alexieff as Commander-in-Chief has been confirmed.

General Brusiloff, Commander of the Southern Army, has telegraphed to M. Guchkov that his Army is ready.

MUCH PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 2nd.

Congress has met to face the most serious international crisis since the Civil War. The representatives forthwith proclaimed their democratic fervour by electing Mr. Champ Clark as the Speaker.

The City is overflowing with patriotic sentiment. Flags are flying from all the windows, men and women are wearing the national colours, and children are carrying flags to school.

It is understood that President Wilson's address to Congress may lead foreign Governments to assume that it is so closely approximate to a recognition of a state of war as to necessitate the issuing of neutrality proclamations.

EARLIER CABLES.

REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

PETROGRAD, April 2nd.

Military demonstrations in favour of a Republic continue. A Reserve cavalry regiment, with all its officers, rode to the Duma carrying a banner inscribed:—"The first cavalry regiment of the Republic!"

BULGARIAN BUNKUM.

AMSTERDAM, April 2nd.

M. Radoslawski, in the Sobranje, like Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and Count Czernin, affected ostentatious delight at the Russian Revolution, as conducing to the ancient friendship of the Russo-Bulgarians.

THE "CURSED HOENZOLLERNS."

LONDON, April 2nd.

Addressing a demonstration outside the Duma, the Deputy, M. Skoloff, who is also President of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, said:—"The most repugnant enemies to liberty are the Kaiser and Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg. We cannot shake hands with the German people until they rid themselves of the cursed Hoenzollerns."

GERMANY AND WAR BABIES.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

LONDON, April 2nd.

War babies are becoming a serious problem in Germany, 300,000 being already supported by the State.

THE TOLL OF THE AIR.

CASUALTIES IN THE FLYING CORPS.

LONDON, April 2nd.

It is officially announced that the week-end casualty lists include the names of forty-four Flying Corps officers.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

LONDON, April 2nd.

Financial experts regard the revenue returns as an extraordinary testimony to the capacity and patriotism of the British taxpayer. The excess gives the prospect that the revenue in 1917-18, on the existing basis, will be not less than 600 millions. It is pointed out that last year's increase will be more than sufficient to cover the interest and sinking fund on £1,000,000,000 of War Loan. Indirect taxation has contributed 22.1 per cent.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KUO SAN PO.,"]

DI'LOMATIC AND WAR ITEMS.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SHANGHAI, April 3rd.

Wu Ting-fang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will remain in office.

A CONFERENCE.

On Sunday the Premier invited Eak Wing-tung and Liang Chi-chao to his residence to consider the diplomatic situation.

CHINESE IN GERMANY.

The Chinese Minister in Germany has telegraphed to the Central Government that the Danish Government has agreed to protect the Chinese in Germany.

DEMAND BY GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

The Central Government has received a telegram from the Chinese Minister at Berlin stating that the German Government has demanded the resignation of one or two German Consuls in China.

FORMER GERMAN CONCESSIONS.

The Ministry of the Interior has drafted six rules for the special bureaux at Peking and Hankow to administer the former German concessions.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S
NAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD
SQUARE"

WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

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AND CANTON.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

LADIES

For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
Tonic, steel drops and Penny royal.
CHAPOTEAU, 2 rue Vivienne, Paris.
Sole Agent, S. S. Chantrel.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
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THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT
9.15 p.m.—Choke's Choke at Kowloon,
opposite the Railway Station.
TO-MORROW
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Household
Furniture at No. 44, Lyndhurst Street, by
Mr. Geo. F. Lamont.
9 p.m.—Concert by Paul Dufault at the
Theatre Royal.
2.30 p.m.—Lecture by Mr. Villiers at the
Peak Club.
Friday, 6th April.—General Holiday.
Saturday, 7th April.—
10.30 a.m.—Open Rifle Championship Meet-
ing.
9 p.m.—Concert by Paul Dufault at the
Theatre Royal.
Monday, 9th April.—
Easter Monday.—General Holiday.
Monday, 23rd April.—
St. George's Day.

"ASAHI BEER."

DAI NIPPON
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SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
TEL. No. 230 or 155.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

For 4th to 10th April

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water.			Low Water.		
		H'kong Time	Height	H'kong Mean Time	Height	H'kong Mean Time	Height
Wed.	4	8 14	4.4	1.31	1.7		
Thurs.	5	8 0	5.9	1.32	3.1		
Fri.	6	8 19	5.9	2.30	1.7		
Satur.	7	8 32	6.9	2.40	2.2		
Sun.	8	8 45	7.9	2.57	1.9		
Mon.	9	8 14	6.7	3.45	2.4		
Tues.	10	10 20	6.9	4.37	1.2		
	11	8 4	4.7	5.32	1.2		

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 3rd at 11.50.—Pressure has in-
creased quickly over northern Japan; it has
decreased considerably over southern Japan,
moderately over N. China and Manchuria, and
slightly elsewhere. The anti-cyclone has passed
into the Pacific, and another weak anti-
cyclone is situated to the west of Hainan.
Depressions are indicated over S. Manchuria
and the Gulf of Petchili.

Moderate northerly winds may be expected
over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st
January, 3.49 inches, against an average of
6.49 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Force
Hongkong to Gap Road	Northerly winds moderate; sea moderate.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Amoy	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

2nd APRIL, A.M.

Station	Bar	Therm	Humid	Wind	Wave
Vladivostok	30.74	34	—	0	dh
Nemuro	30.02	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	29.97	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	29.91	—	—	—	—
Kobe	29.97	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	29.93	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	29.90	—	—	—	—
Oshima	29.81	—	—	—	—
Naha	29.98	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	29.93	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	30.01	—	—	—	—
Choshi	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	29.74	40	84	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.95	46	100	SW	2
Wusung	29.93	50	100	SW	2
Amoy	29.95	50	80	W	0
Swatow	29.95	50	80	W	0
Taipei	29.95	50	80	W	0
Tientsin	29.95	50	80	W	0
Peking	29.95	50	80	W	0
Beijing	29.95	50	80	W	0
Harbin	29.95	50	80	W	0
Manchuria	29.95	50	80	W	0
Inner Mongolia	29.95	50	80	W	0
Outer Mongolia	29.95	50	80	W	0
Altai	29.95	50	80	W	0
Khentii	29.95	50	80	W	0
Bayan	29.95	50	80	W	0
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VISCOUNT BRYCE ON GERMAN DESPERATION.

A STEP NEARER PEACE.

Viscount Bryce, formerly British Ambassador at Washington, speaking recently in London on the subject of Germany's declaration of war, zones and the menace to neutrals, said:—

"This is the first definite step that brings us nearer peace. It looks like the beginning of the end. Up till now many thought the outcome of the war might be a drawn game, but now the German Government, recognising the growing economic exhaustion and the growing scarcity of supplies, has become desperate and is resorting to desperate measures. Seeing no other hope of success, it is throwing over every remaining restraint of law and proclaiming its contempt of neutral opinion."

"It undertook the invasion of Roumania in the belief that victory there would startle the world, would appease discontent in Germany, and enable it to dictate peace on its own terms. But she underestimated the resolution and confidence of the Allies. When the Allies unanimously rejected the offer, because they knew it could not secure a durable peace, but would merely give her time for testing till she was ready to resume her attacks, the German Government grew desperate and determined to try desperate expedients. Hence those submarine threats, which almost amount to a declaration of war against neutrals."

"We need not be surprised, for the whole conduct of the German Government has been of a piece. They began by invading Belgium, an innocent country with which they had no quarrel, merely to gain a military advantage. They drowned innocent passengers and crews of passenger and merchant ships; many of them neutrals, 1,900 on the Lusitania alone. They stood by and tacitly acquiesced in the plan of their Turkish allies to exterminate the whole Christian nation of Armenians with unheard-of cruelties, when they could have stopped the massacres by warning the Turks to desist. Instead, they have been conferring honours on the bloodthirsty ruffian, Enver (Turkish War Minister), the principal author of the massacres. And now they are carrying into slavery many thousand peaceful Belgian workmen, who are driven by force to toil against their own country."

"All these acts show absolute disregard not only of international law and treaty obligations but, what is far worse, scorn for the first principles of justice and humanity. This is what made us in England feel that no peace can be made with such a Government until it has been defeated. Nothing less than defeat will show the German people that they must get rid of such rulers."

WHY IT BRINGS PEACE NEARER.

Lord Bryce, when asked why he thought the German action towards neutrals had brought peace nearer, replied:—

"Because the German Government has itself declared that this unbridled submarine warfare, directed against neutrals as well as belligerents, be its last resource. If this fails, everything will have failed, so they tell us themselves through the newspapers. That is why they say they were driven to it. If this does not succeed the war is finished."

"We in England do not believe the German submarines can do us more harm than they have been doing already, although neutrals undoubtedly will suffer more. If there is to be a contest of endurance, we are confident that we can outlast Germany and we are prepared to endure all that is necessary for the sake of success in a righteous cause. It is not vengeance against Germany that we are fighting for. We want no revenge upon the German people. We are fighting for the future security of the world."

When Lord Bryce was asked concerning President Wilson's course, he said:—

"The President seems to have acted with patient caution and moderation, which greatly strengthens his present position. He gave the German Government every chance of making good the claims of the Lusitania and Silesia, to better courses, but when she repudiated the promise she gave after the Silesia, he perceived the portentous gravity of the situation and felt that no respecting neutral nation could possibly submit to the claim of the German Government of the right to destroy the lives and property of neutrals in the way contemplated."

"I personally have never doubted that the entrance of America would be a most important factor and would naturally tend to shorten the war. Apart from such military and naval strength as America might bring and apart from the prodigious financial resources America commands, how great would be the moral effect produced by her action! Not even Germany, strong as she has shown herself, can fight against the condemnation of the civilised world."

GERMANS ADMIT 4,124,384 LOSSES.

Official Germany casualty lists No. 1,336 to No. 1,358, inclusive, issued on February, give the losses for December, 1916. They show 21,846 killed, 50,602 wounded and 15,513 missing, making a total 87,961. The total German casualties from the beginning of the war up to December 31st, 1916, admitted by the German lists, are—Killed, 1,002,091; wounded, 2,561,094; missing, 550,627; or a grand total of 4,124,384. Since December 7th, 1916, the German lists publish only the names of the men, the branch of the service and the regiment being withheld in every case. This is obviously done in an effort to confuse the Allies and prevent them from making accurate estimates of the casualties sustained by the Germans in individual operations. In reality, the German losses are greatly in excess of their admissions.

TRENCHES IN THE CLOUDS.

ITALIAN POSITIONS 7,000 FEET UP.

Since the Austrians recently published the communiqué announcing their success with a great mine on the southern slopes of that rocky pinnacle of the Dolomites known as Lesser Lagazuoi, (writes Mr. Percival Gibbon in the Daily Chronicle on February 15th), a blizzard has made that sector of the front inaccessible till last Monday, when the roads being reported passable (though there was constant danger from avalanches), I seized the occasion to go thither myself and learn the spot the truth of the Austrian claims.

The positions which I visited are thus situated beyond Cortina, once a favourite centre for mountain climbers, where, the great Dolomite road rises and falls below that porcupine bristle of red rock peaks which is called the Dolomites. Here the snow of late storms lies in depths varying from 18 to 30 feet, and battalions of Alpini, Italy's regiments of grey-clad mountaineers, maintain bitter and incessant war upon the landscape, which has been eaten on edge here. Officers in mighty helmeted boots point to the sheer rock walls of peaks 12,000 feet high, and relate casually how this was captured by a night attack; how others were stormed by bombers who scaled the rocky face; cigars in mouth, whence they lit the bomb fuses; likewise they indicate a point where a detachment of men and mules was killed by an avalanche, thus emphasising the significance of the notice along the road warning passers-by of the danger from avalanches.

Lesser Lagazuoi is an abrupt rock, 2,773 metres in height. The Italian positions upon the face are roughly 7,000 ft. up. These are reached by a terrible communication trench coiling up heart-breaking slopes. One moves, but double, up pitch blackness, lit at intervals by deep windows, looking up the valley under a blinding sun, where in the distance the Austrian lines show faint, grey traceries upon the immaculate snow slopes. These snow galleries are the work of the Alpini, who have excavated scores of miles on the front, the whole vast army, with mule transport, circulating invisibly as moles in a great system of snow warrens between the positions and the lower roads.

MINE THAT RETALIATED.

I arrived finally at the rocky platform blasted out of the inert carcass of Lagazuoi which constitutes the Italian front line at this point, against the end of which the blasted Austrian mine was aimed. Here I was able to talk at first hand with the men who were frustrated that mine. Among them was the expert who last year designed and supervised the work resulting in blowing the crown-off the rock group, called Castelletto, described in the Daily Chronicle by Mr. H. G. Wells. Later in the day, upon another mountain whose identity and whereabouts I must not indicate, I saw the manner of these workings under the inmost heart of the hills, and beheld the bucking, screaming devil of compressed air drills.

The story of the Austrian mine was related by these mountaineers better than the official account. The Austrians did actually drive a gallery for a mine towards the Italian positions, while the latter proceeded fortitiously to counter mine. The Austrian work was still far short of completion when their listeners became aware of counter-mining work. They decided to load and touch off their fireworks, while there was yet time. The Italian mine was yet unchanged, but its proximity to the Austrian mine so altered the line of least resistance of the latter that instead of blowing through to the surface, the main effects of the explosion drove back along its own shaft, producing some score of casualties among the Austrians. The Italian gunnaries were all. The event, portentously claimed as a success in the Austrian bulletin, is a standing joke among the Alpini.

THE ENEMY OVERHEAD.

I witnessed later in the day staple fighting which the weather permits on this front, from a point overlooking a vast white hollow. On one hand were knife-edge crests. Black spots in the rock faces were Austrian loopholes from galleries blasted in the rock, whence field machine-guns spattered into the valley. Opposite the heights were Italians, similarly fighting in rock tombs. Out on the naked snow, very far, and minute, were the black moving figures of the Alpini on ski. When the Austrian machine-guns and field-guns opened fire on them, each shot, sharp and distinct, dominating the landscape in that great emptiness; but upon every boulder in the valley sat a bull-mouthed echo, which took up the noise, repeated it uproariously, and passed it on to the next, till the whole vast theatre of red rock and dazzling snow was reverberant with sound. The Italian guns answered, splashing shell in brief blossoms of flame about the Austrian loopholes, and again the ghostly choristers lifted their trumpet voices.

These are not the only sounds that travel upon snow. I came on a very secret observation post at the head of a back-breaking series of ladders in the rock-clefts, where one was able to lift one's head cautiously through a blowhole in the snow-mass and see above the disputed summit of the mountain, and actually hear as though in a whispering gallery tiny clear trickles of the speech of the Austrians in the snow and rock trench above. I heard the question "Siehst du was?" ("Do you see anything?") and answer "Ich sehe nichts." ("I see nothing.")

I cannot hope to convey through the meagre medium of a despatch destined to that from where war is proceeding upon ground, which three years ago was known only to roped mountain climbers with guides. It is a land upon which mere movement is perilous; yet here the Alpini are pressing unceasingly upon the enemy, making the sheer edges of precipices into daily and nightly battlefields. Justifying their boast that the Austrians have never once driven them from a position since taken, they have hollowed the rugged mountain into fortresses, fitted them with aerial wire railways, and changed their shape with giant mines. They have reclaimed over 2,000 square kilometres of Italian soil.

THE RIVAL POWERS IN GREECE.

INTERVIEW WITH M. DIOMEDES.

A representative of the Morning Post had a chat on February 9th with Mr. Alexander Diomedes, formerly Greek Minister of Finance, who was on a political mission to London on behalf of the National Government of M. Venizelos. M. Diomedes said:—

"I have been entrusted with a mission to Paris and London with a view to explaining to the Governments and people of France and England the present position of the movement of which M. Venizelos is the head and the policy for which it stands. We are aware of course, that the French and English nations are absolutely faithful to the Venizelist cause, but there are certain important matters in connection with it with which they are imperfectly acquainted. M. Venizelos resolved to separate himself from the Athens Government the moment he became convinced that the Royal policy was dictated in the interests of Germany. The most striking proof of the understanding between the Athens Government and that of Berlin, an understanding which almost became an Alliance, is to be found in the surrender of the Greek forts in Eastern Macedonia, a whole corps d'armee which was sent off to Germany, and of 240 heavy guns, together with large supplies of grain, munitions, and petroleum. A large portion of the grain found its way into Germany, where it served, of course, to supplement the defective food supply."

"It took some time to realise that the Athens Government was ruled by a military staff which was absolutely devoted to German interests and which took its orders from the German Attaché, Falkenhäusen, who was permanently installed at the Headquarters of the Greek Army. The object of the Government was to help on the domination of Germany in the East, with a view to destroying British influence there. The time came when M. Venizelos became convinced that it was necessary to put an end to this policy and to ally himself with the Powers of the Entente, notably France and England. He wished to give a practical proof of the faith that was in him, and therefore he set about organizing an Army to fight for the common cause."

"As a statesman he clearly perceived that it was to the interest of the Greek people that they should side with the Protecting Powers, which for a century past have not only manifested their sympathy towards the Greeks but have lent them effective aid in times of need. The authority of M. Venizelos extends over the greater part of the Hellenic Kingdom. Those provinces which acknowledge his Government are wealthier and have a larger population than those over which the King still rules. The total population of Greece is 5,200,000 inhabitants. The number who have spontaneously deserted the Government of Athens and rallied round M. Venizelos by way of showing that they are faithful to the traditional friendship with the Protecting Powers and that they disapprove of the treason of the Government of Athens towards its Allies of Serbia, is 2,800,000."

"It follows the number of those who still acknowledge the rule of King Constantine is 2,400,000 but it must not be supposed by any means that even these are really in favour of the Royal policy. The Government of Athens is an oligarchy, which, with the help of money obtained from the Germans, succeeds in keeping down the people and preventing them from giving expression to the national sentiment. It is a system of terrorism that does not shrink even from murder and pillage, the object of which is to try to make the world believe that the people remain faithful to the Throne. How true it is that the Royal Government dreads public opinion is shown by the fact that it has forcibly suppressed all the Venizelist newspapers of Athens by destroying their printing machines. Previous to that, the enormous circumstances of those papers were a sufficient proof that they really advocated the doctrines which the people have at heart."

PRUSSIAN METHODS OF REPRESSION.

The Greek people are in fact suffering from Prussian methods of repression. Individual rights no longer exist, and no one dares to say in public what he thinks. The people are only waiting for an opportunity to proclaim themselves, and whenever that arrives there is no slightest doubt that they will range themselves on the side of M. Venizelos almost to a man. In the meantime, M. Venizelos and his supporters are consolidating the National Government at Salonika and in the provinces in which its authority is recognised. The Venizelist Army, which is fighting side by side with the Allies, consists of from five to six Divisions of Infantry, with depôts which are capable of maintaining their effectiveness at full strength. On several occasions the British General in command on the Struma and the Generalissimo, General Sarail, have mentioned in despatches the Greek Divisions and the Greek Mountain Artillery for the masterly manner in which they have prepared their attacks. Our aviators, who have been joined up with the British Flying Corps, have also been mentioned for engagements with enemy airmen which have been crowned with success."

When one speaks of Greece it is absurd to suppose that that word describes the Greece which is represented by the Government of Athens. No; the real Greece, that which has at all times been bound to the Allies both by sympathy and interest, is the Greece that is represented by the National Government at Salonika. That Greece gives freely of the lives of its citizens and its material resources to the common cause, and with the help of the Protecting Powers, who recognize in us, and in us alone, their true friends, we shall succeed in fulfilling the duty which the Greece of King Constantine has repudiated."

GOLDEN DAYS FOR 'SMUGGLERS.'

SUBTERRANEAN ROAD THROUGH A MOUNTAIN.

Smuggling of food into Germany from neutral countries is apparently becoming one of the most prolific sources of war profits, and the Customs officials on the Swiss and Dutch frontiers are having an exceptionally busy time. All the romance and enterprise of the free traders of a hundred years ago are being revived, and, despite heavy penalties and risk to life and limb, the large profits are attracting an ever-increasing number of aspirants.

In Holland, where a shortage of food for its own population is one of the most serious difficulties facing the Government, the need for a strict rationing system is urged on the ground that not only do the well-to-do at the present time obtain excessive supplies at the expense of the poorer classes, but that smuggling is a serious menace to the food supply."

DARK NIGHT'S WORK.

It is declared, says the Daily Express, that there is a certain class of people who travel up and down the country buying up small quantities of food. In the capital there is an "exchange" where these people deal in their purchases. Pounds and litres grow into hales and barrels, and on some dark night they roll across the frontier."

In the Coventry district smuggling has become so profitable that workmen are leaving the factories to engage in the new business. Some time ago an empty Rhine boat which was drifting quietly in the direction of Germany was searched by the Customs authorities at Dordrecht, on the River Merwede, and two hundred-weights of bacon were seized in the cabin. During the same week over five tons of soap and fat were taken from would-be smugglers at Dordrecht, Beek, Bergh, Wehl, and Zevenaar, and over 200 people were arrested, including some at Amsterdam, whence the operations of the gang were organized."

On the Gelderland frontier a guide to a band of smugglers was shot dead by a sentry. Near Anten 170 persons were charged within eleven days and 2,300 lbs. of goods were confiscated. At another point a band of forty professional smugglers were all arrested, including their leader, who was serving as a soldier on the frontier, and knew the best paths to take."

What a spirit of adventure breathes in the record of the discovery reported from Maastricht by the military authorities of a subterranean corridor in the St. Peter Mountain, which was connected with other subterranean corridors in the mountain of Lunenburg, on Belgian territory! Through these corridors large quantities of food have been smuggled from Holland to Belgium, while a considerable amount was found hidden and ready for transport. Although the smugglers themselves escaped, and was put to their operations by the blowing up of the connecting corridor."

ENORMOUS PROFITS.

Only small quantities of goods are taken across the frontier by the smugglers at one time, but the prices which the Germans pay are so high that the profits made are enormous. Thus a tablet of soap costing 2d. in Holland can be sold in Germany for 1s. 9d. or 2s., two pints of oil are worth 16s. in Germany, while a pound of butter can be sold for from 10s. to 21s. and a box of matches for 3d. or 4d."

German soldiers are taking an important part in the smuggling operations. They cross the frontier and pose as deserters, and at a convenient opportunity return to the Fatherland loaded with contraband. One who was captured at Dixperlo some time ago bore documents which showed elaborate plans had been made for smuggling a large consignment of butter, bacon, and fat into Prussia."

The Dutch authorities are doing their utmost to prevent this illegal traffic, and martial law has been proclaimed at practically every town within easy distance of the frontier. An indication of the activity of the officials is given in the fact that at Almelo in 1916 the total prosecutions dealt with by the local court numbered 8,550, as compared with 900 in 1915, while three days ago it was announced from The Hague that in the last three months of the year the total number of arrests was 11,000 and of convictions 8,200."

In Switzerland, where the authorities are equally alive to the efforts made to carry on illicit trade, the smuggling is done on an almost grander scale. Quite recently a Government official at Mulhouse was arrested on a charge of issuing illegal export permits, and it was discovered that he had made at least 23,000 out of this business. In another case a large quantity of Spanish wine was discovered at Schaffhausen, and when inquiries were made it was found that plans had already been laid for smuggling it into Germany."

TONGUE CONTRIVANCES.

Not only are goods being smuggled into Germany, but recently the British Government discovered that a large quantity of German exports were being re-mitted to America via Holland under labels describing them as Swiss goods. It afterwards appeared that a German-Swiss forwarding agent with a flourishing business at St. Gall had been carrying on a most extensive trade in "Swiss" goods."

As will happen in these cases, however, something went wrong, and difficulties were raised by the American Customs officials. The British Government got wind of the trouble and made inquiries, when it was discovered that the goods had been shipped from Rotterdam under what purported to be certificates of origin issued by the British Consulate at St. Gall. These certificates were all counterfeits, and the attention of the Swiss authorities was drawn to the matter. The agent and several associates were promptly arrested, eleven other arrests followed, and several more are to be expected."

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Piano Solo...	(a) LOVE'S DREAM	Liery
	(b) SCHERZO	Mendelssohn
Aria...	ONE FINE DAY (Madame Butterfly)	Puccini
Aria...	PRAYER from LE CID	Massenet
Songs...	(a) LEAVES AND THE WIND	Leoni
	(b) VILLANELLE	Dell'Aquila
Duet...	Between MICHAELA and DON JOSE (1st Act Carmen)	Bizet
	Miss BINDLEY and Mr. DUFALT	
Piano Solo...	WEDDING DAY	Grieg
	ERNEST EMPSON	
Songs...	(a) SYLVELIN	Sinding
	(b) J'AI PLEURE EN REVE	Hae
	(c) MORNING	Speaks
Songs...	(a) MY MOTHER BIDS ME BIND MY HAIR	Haydn
	(b) MY MESSAGE	d'Hardelet
	(c) FOOT WANDERING ONE (Pirates of Penzance)	Sullivan
	Miss PAULINE BINDLEY	
Songs...	(a) MOTHER O' MINE	Tours
	(b) BLEUETS D'AMOUR	Pessard
	(c) THE TRUMPETER	Dix
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